New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1283. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Cause of the Assistant Secretary to be Full Text—Mr. Marcy's Evidence—New-York. Disagreeable Weather, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 27, 1855.

The State Department has thus far received no communication from the owners of the bark *Amelia*, of a date subsequent to her seizure at Port-au-Prince. No effort probably will be made to detain the vessel and cargo, because of her supposed Hibernian character. Of course, Mr. CARRIGAN had a perfect right to sell the arms and ammunition on board of her, if they be bought to him, and in was so disposed. Neither our Commercial Agent nor any other officer of the United States could interfere with that right, nor has the officer referred to attempted it. But if, for any other reason, the *Amelia* is amenable to the penalty of violated law, Mr. CARRIGAN's rights are subject thereto. In other words, if he is to lose, as charged, that she cleared from New-York under false papers, and the Commercial Agent was clothed with authority to arrest her on behalf of the United States, because of that irregularity, then, whatever right Mr. CARRIGAN had to sell, is subject to the action of the United States, and if the latter condemn the vessel and cargo, of course the alleged owners come off minus.

VIOLATIONS OF REVENUE LAWS.

The Government has satisfactory proof that the *Amelia* Cargoes were false, in some respects at least. But the question is under discussion whether the United States Commercial Agent at Port-au-Prince had the legal power to intercept her for violation of the revenue laws. Probable symptoms visible I incline to the opinion that this question will be decided affirmatively, although that is not yet clear.

GEN. SCOTT'S BACK PAY.

By the time this reaches you I trust you will receive intelligence of an official announcement by the Government confirming my statement that General SCOTT's back pay as Lieutenant-General has been allowed from the date of his service in Mexico, with the exception, perhaps, of the time elapsing from the close of the war until the election of Gen. TAYLOR to the Presidency, during which Gen. SCOTT commanded only one Division of the army, and not the whole army. Possibly the announcement may be delayed a little longer, but not much I am sure.

FILIBUSTERING UNDER FALSE PRETENCES.

Accounts received here from Texas in regard to the recent fight between Texan Rangers and Indians, near Eagle Pass, indicate a rather different state of facts from that which comes to us in the Southern papers. The Texan company concerned in this affair was called out by the Governor, to operate against marauding Indians, but later accounts will probably show that they have perverted their mission into a filibustering foray against the Mexicans, and that the party with whom they had the fight mentioned consisted chiefly of well-disposed Mexicans, and a very few peaceable Indians, who were attacked by the Texans, and who, in fact, beat off their assailants. The latter, subsequently, in revenge, went over to the Mexican town opposite Eagle Pass, and burned it. I take it for granted that Gen. HARNEY, who is in command of the United States troops in that department, will take measures to restrain such practical invasions of friendly territory by our own citizens, under the pretence of punishing Indian aggression.

THE MARYLAND INSTITUTE—MAURY'S ADDRESS.

I had the pleasure night before last, of listening to an address delivered by Lieut. M. F. MAURY, at the Annual Exhibition of the Maryland Institute of Baltimore. His subject was the value to the world of the united efforts of the man of practical science and the mechanic, and the necessity of one to the other. I need not say that he handled it well, and presented a most interesting collection of facts in the history of science and the mechanic arts in illustration. The lecture was listened to with profound attention by a very large audience, who gave liberal evidence of their gratification and delight. It is seldom that science is presented in features so attractive to a promiscuous audience.

A LECTURE BY SUMNER.

The Maryland Institute, by the way, continues its career of unrivaled prosperity in all its departments. The Exhibition of the current year has attracted great crowds to witness the display of American products of all descriptions. The lecture season will soon commence, and the Lecture Committee of the Institute announce that Hon. EDWARD EVERETT has consented to deliver one of the series. Mr. E. has declined some sixty invitations of a similar character, received during a brief period, and only consented in this instance in response to the warm personal appeals of his many Maryland friends, that he would accept at last an invitation which he has declined annually for several years.

NEW-YORK FIREMEN ON A BEND.

The Perseverance Fire Company, of Rochester, N. Y., whose members have been spending a week mostly at Baltimore, spent the day here yesterday as the guests of the Washington City Fire Department, who received them with exceeding cordiality, and entertained them with a neat and substantial dinner at the American Hotel—a house of modest pretensions, but of much more real merit than some which make considerable more boast of it. The visiting firemen left in the evening train, much pleased with their excursion hither. S.

OUR FAIR.

The Palace a Pleasant Place.

The best wine is kept till the last. The early promise of the Show at the Palace was not great. It has become greater. The place is now very respectable. On Friday evening, the house was crowded. The novelty was the concert of instrumental music, given by Dodworth's band, with whom another band from New-Haven, which accompanied the "Nepsets" boys of that city, entered into competition. One stationed itself in the eastern gallery, directly under the dome, and the other took post opposite, in the western gallery, and then they played over against each other, to the great delight of seven thousand people, who ebbed and flowed in an unceasing tide till 10 o'clock. The railroad cars and the stages went up overflowing. It is a capital idea of the managers to introduce this feature at their fairs. Music lends an air of interest to the big pumpkins, invests oily machinery with poetry, and renders the terrific crow of the enormous Shanghae positively delightful. By all means, Messrs. Managers, give us music, and always let it be Dodworth's.

THE POULTRY.

It is refreshing to look at hencoops. It gives you an idea of tender cuts, delicious morsels and titbits, and is suggestive of reddened kitchen-ranges, the display at the Palace is of turkeys, geese, hens, roosters, rabbits, doves, Scotch terriers and so on—perhaps not all properly to be classed under the head of Poultry—but still all in the Poultry department. Mr. McCORMICK, the young gentleman who wrote of what he saw in Sebastopol the other day, has—

"A humor that beats the very Dickens."

His show of luxurious fullness in double-breasted feather jackets, of flanks all the way from some out-of-the-way place, of geese from China that look as stupid as the Chinamen in the streets, and his Shanghaes—is a display that must render him dear (literally) to the Board of Managers. They will certainly have to hand over one medal, at least. (We wish it to be distinctly understood that there is no bribery and corruption in the expression of this little sentiment on chickens; we have not even had a sense of Scalma Poetras offered us.) Mr. JOHNSON, of Patterson, has also a fine display.

A NEW LIGHT.

Mr. USHER, whose calcium light has been talked o for years, pioneer on a hillock where his light may shine before men, a splendid light-house reflector, to which he has been at improvement after improvement till he has reached a point at which it seems to us that great credit is due to him. He has produced a combustion of oxygen and hydrogen playing upon a bit of lime, prepared in such a manner as to be nearly incombustible. The light is arranged by clockwork and a cam movement, so as to govern itself and to number itself. The number on exhibition is twelve. We shall have something more to say of this presently.

SCALY.

The Scale Company from Vergennes and the Scale Company of Fairbanks & Co., entered into an exciting competition on Friday, to see who could break down the other's Scale the most speedily. The re-

suit is not yet announced. The Judge's report is in preparation.

THE MACHINERY.

We have taken occasion to say that the machinery is superior. We recommend the visitor to stay in the Avenue an hour or so. The gas machine, the gas engine, the planing machine, the rope machine, the new saw, and other engines for lecturing wood and iron, which we must turn to another day, are fine inventions and should bring their owners credit.

The Show remains open this week—perhaps longer.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Bumpus in the Treasury Department—The New-York Daily Times and the Trade Returns—Who Beat Peter G. Washington?

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 28.

The Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, PETER G. WASHINGTON, is in a great stew in regard to the Trade Tables published last week in the DAILY TIMES, six weeks before the meeting of Congress. He is really exercised in spirit, and is instituting the most rigid and searching investigation as to the ways and means by which the DAILY TIMES became possessed of the official data. No one here cares a fig for his perplexity, while every one is content to see his churlishness in withholding public information so rebuked. S.

Decisions in the Court of Claims, &c.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 28.

In the Court of Claims yesterday it was decided that the performance of extra mail service by a Government contractor, rendered necessary by an increase of mail matter, constituted an implied contract with the Government, which was valid.

In the case of M. G. EZEKY, who claimed under an agreement with a former superintendent of the Capitol Extension, it was decided that the petition must state the name of the superintendent as well as his authority to act in the matter.

Argument in the Florida cases under the Spanish treaty was commenced and will probably continue for several days. These cases are numerous and involve millions of dollars. The docket of the Court is rapidly increasing.

The General Armstrong case has been postponed till next week.

The National Agricultural Exhibition.

BOSTON, Saturday, Oct. 27.

The excitement this afternoon at the grounds of the National Agricultural Exhibition was very great.

A trot, the best three in five, between *Chicago Jack* and *Lady Litchfield*, took place, the former winning the first two heats in 2:36 and 2:35, and the latter the third and fourth heats in 2:37 and 2:36. The *Lady* won the fifth heat in 2:39, but the Judges deducted for the breaks and runs, and gave the race to *Chicago Jack*. This decision was not popular.

Bob Logic, of Montreal, a running horse, made his half mile in 56 seconds.

The receipts of the Fair amount to nearly $50,000. One line of omnibuses has carried 68,000 persons to the Exhibition, and another about 40,000. A sale at auction of some fine horses and cattle will take place on Monday by SAMUEL HATCH, Esq., auctioneer.

At the regatta, to-day, in this city, *Volant* took the first prize, and at the one in Lowell, *Flying Cloud* won.

From Texas—Election News.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Oct. 28.

New-Orleans papers of Sunday of last week are at hand, and contain Galveston dates to the 18th instant.

WARD, Democrat, is elected to Congress in Texas from the Eastern District.

The Know-Nothings had elected their candidate for the Mayorship of Austin.

American Nominations.

TROY, Saturday, Oct. 27.

The Americans in the County Convention to-day nominated AMOS BRIGGS for Senator, and ROBERT H. MCCLELLAND for Surrogate. This evening a large and enthusiastic ratification meeting was held, which was addressed by ERASTUS BROOKS, of New-York.

The Case of Passmore Williamson.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Oct. 27.

The argument, commenced yesterday in the case of PASSMORE WILLIAMSON, was concluded this morning, and Judge KANE will give his decision as to the petition on Monday.

Another Death on Mount Washington, N. H.

GORHAM, N. H., Saturday, Oct. 27,

Dr. B. L. BALL started from the Ledge on Thursday morning, with a view of ascending Mount Washington, and probably perished, as nothing has since been heard of him. Parties commenced searching for him yesterday morning, but without effect up to 10 o'clock this morning.

Canadian Affairs.

NIAGARA FALLS, Saturday, Oct. 27.

Governor-General HEAD is awaiting the completion of the government building of Toronto at the Clifton House, where a grand ball will be given next Wednesday to Hon. FRANCIS HINCKS.

Steamship Washington Spoken.

BOSTON, Saturday, Oct. 27.

An arrival at this port reports: No date, lat. 44° 45', lon. 53° 22', spoke steamship *Washington*, from New-York for Bremen.

Further Disasters from the Storm at Milwaukee.

From the Milwaukee American.

From Captain LONG, of the schooner *Kitty Grant*, we learn of the loss of that stanuch little vessel in the great gale of Sunday morning, also other particulars of marine disasters, which in the numbers of lives lost exceed even the disasters of our own Bay.

The *Kitty Grant* left Muskegan last Saturday night, about 9 o'clock in the evening, with a cargo of lumber for Gen. S. B. GRANT, of this city. On Sunday night she scudded before a fresh breeze from the northeast, till the Captain saw a light which he supposed to be the harbor light of Milwaukee, and in order to ascertain whether it was really such, he ordered a close reefed mainsail and foresail, and bore for the light with simply the jib flying. About this time a strong wind came up and she sprang a leak. Captain LONG soon ascertained that the light was from a propeller, since supposed to be the *Reith*, and that about 1 o'clock he was something like five miles off Fox Point. A gale struck him and capsized the vessel instantly, the sailors and one passenger saved themselves by clinging to her sides. But unfortunately he had passengers in the cabin, who were taken on at Muskegan, (two men and two women) who were drowned. After drifting for some time the masts were carried away, and she righted at once.

On Sunday the crew and one passenger, seven in all, were taken from the wreck by Capt. CHANDLER, of the schooner *Flora*, and taken to Chicago, where they arrived about 6 o'clock Monday evening. The Captain does not know the names of the passengers, but say they were Germans, and that one of them had been at work for Mr. EDDYMAN, of Muskegan.

The crew of the brig *Racine*, eight in number, were picked up northeast of this city, on Sunday, by the brig *Hesperus*, and taken to Chicago. They had been clinging to the bottom of the vessel, without food, for near twenty-four hours, and would have perished in an hour longer. Four of them were nearly gone when found, the Captain keeping them awake by the greatest exertion.

The schooner *Steinhart*, owned by STEINHART & PFEIFFER, of this city, with a load of wood from Sand Bay, for Chicago, was also capsized in the same gale and near the same point. We learn of no particulars with the exception that one of the crew was drowned, and the cook died on the wreck before they were picked up.

By passengers in the Fond du Lac stages we learn that a steamer is ashore about ten miles north of Sheboygan. We do not, however, place much reliance in the rumor as the boat from Sheboygan yesterday brought no such intelligence.

The *Alleghany* has not yet gone to pieces, and the cargo will be got off in better condition than was at first anticipated—much better probably than was the cargo of the *Sebastopol*.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Tribute to the Memory of Judge Morris—Meeting in the Supreme Court—Funeral and Interment of the Deceased at Astoria.

On Saturday morning, the Supreme Court exhibited one of those mournful pageants which have latterly followed each other in painfully rapid succession. The bench of the General Term room was festooned with black drapery; and the empty chair of the deceased Judge MORRIS, similarly covered, was the only unoccupied seat among the crowd that, when the intervening doors were flung wide, completely filled both rooms.

There were present, the associates of the late Judge, Judges Roosevelt, Mitchell, Clerke, and Cowles, Chief Justice Oakley, Judges Duer, Bosworth, Woodruff, Slosson, Campbell, Ingraham, Hoffman, Daly, Recorder Smith, Ex-Recorder Tallmadge and Tillou, the Attorney-General, Ogden Hoffman, Ex-Judge Edmonds, the District Attorney of the United States, Messrs. Morton and Betts the United States Commissioners, the Surrogate, the Counsel for the Corporation, and nearly every member of the bar whose name is in the least degree familiar to the public. Among strangers, we noticed D. PAUL BROWN, Esq., of Philadelphia.

The meeting being called to order by Ex-Judge EDMONDS, on his motion, Judge MITCHELL was requested to preside.

Mr. W. C. NOYES moved that the Judges of the Supreme, the Superior Court, and the Common Pleas, with the Recorder and Surrogate, officiate as Vice-Presidents.

Mr. D. B. WHEELER, formerly law partner of the deceased Judge, moved the appointment of Messrs. R. J. DILLON, Counsel for the Corporation, and E. L. FANCHER, as Secretaries.

Ex-Judge EDMONDS (as appointed by a Committee of last Thursday) offered the following resolutions, which were seconded by Mr. C. O'CONOR:

Resolved, That in the death of Judge MORRIS the bench and the bar have lost an estimable friend and a valuable companion and fellow-laborer in the administration of justice, who was endeared to them by the strict integrity, the uniform kindness of feeling, and sterling good sense which marked his whole life.

Resolved, That in the name borne by our departed friend, and in the blood which flowed in his veins, we recognize the presence of the spirit of the Revolution, in which he was ever true, and which, in our day in his person, as in former times to his ancestors, was firm, but unobtrusive—gentle, yet unyielding in its defence of the liberty of man.

Resolved, That every position of life, as a lawyer and a legislator, as an executive or administrative officer, in private or on the bench, he whose loss we now deplore was distinguished for his inflexible uprightness of purpose and the fearlessness with which on all occasions, he acted up to his convictions of what was right; yielding never to importunity what he ought to deny to a sense of justice, utterly regardless of popular clamor when swayed by passion or prejudice, and evincing ever a readiness to sacrifice himself for the sake of that which he deemed to be right.

Resolved, That in his career on the bench we ever observed the predominance of that goodness of heart, integrity of purpose, courtesy of demeanor, which, while they endeared him to us, and now add to the pang inflicted upon us by his departure, yet stand out before us as an example for our imitation.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with his widow and his friends in their and our bereavement; that these resolutions be communicated to them by the officers of this meeting, and that the Supreme Court be requested to enter them at large upon their minutes.

In a voice somewhat tremulous with emotion, Ex-Judge EDMONDS said: It is now thirty-five years ago, since one day sitting in my office as a clerk pursuing my studies, I saw a young man enter, evidently lame, poorly dressed, hobbling on crutches, shy, timid and somewhat rustic; my first impression was that he was a beggar. That poor youth was the future Justice MORRIS. Entering that office as a student, there he remained until he was called upon by the LIVINGSTONS to conduct their business. From that time I formed an intimacy with him which was never clouded by aught of suspicion or dislike. He was always of a generous spirit, affectionate in his disposition; and my own children, who are parents themselves, are now mourning over his loss. Throughout the whole of his professional career, whether as an advocate or Judge, either in a political or in a private and social capacity, he had uniformly inspired the most enduring sentiments of admiration and esteem. Not very minutely, but with an elaboration sufficient for the occasion, and in the presence of those to whom, because they knew him well, it was, so far, unnecessary, Judge EDMONDS spoke in detail of the prominent incidents of the public life and acts of the deceased, in tones and terms which did honor alike to both. His example, laboring under so great a physical infirmity from his childhood, would not be lost on the youth of the present age. We might safely say of him, "Let the future write his epitaph."

Mr. CHARLES O'CONOR, followed by Mr. W. C. NOYES, Mr. Ex-Recorder TILLOU, and Mr. JAMES R. WHITING, addressed the Court and Bar in eloquent and impressive speeches, involving a review of the judicial and political, as well as private and personal, relations of the deceased.

Mr. DISOSWAY then moved the advertisement of the resolutions, and the meeting broke up, to attend the ceremonial of the temporary interment at Astoria, the remains being destined for ultimate removal to the family vault at Morrisania. Great numbers passed up the river on board the *Ravenswood*, others on cars, and about 2 o'clock nearly 300 persons were assembled in the house of Capt. MONSON, father-in-law of the deceased, at the pretty hamlet of Astoria. The body, inclosed in lead, and afterwards in an elegant rosewood coffin, was placed on trestles in the lobby. A plate of glass permitted inspection of the face, which bore no trace of change or of distortion from previous suffering. Those who had known the Judge, even slightly, during life, would have instantly recognized him. The coffin-plate was simply inscribed with his name, "ROBERT HUNTER MORRIS, and the dates of his birth and death.—"Born 15 Feb., 1809; died 24 Oct., 1855."

Rev. Messrs. TEN EYCK, of the Dutch Reformed Church, and Mr. CHIPMAN, of the Episcopalian Community, conducted the usual services in a most impressive manner.

In addressing those present, the reverend gentleman, (Mr. TEN EYCK,) among other matters, observed that it was no part of his duty to eulogize the dead; it was, nevertheless, an act of justice to the deceased to substantiate the fact that one who had occupied so high a position before the world had died in the hope of a glorious immortality, resulting from a cordial apprehension of the great truths and consolations of Christianity—not that our holy religion required to be indorsed, or derived additional support from the opinions of a Judge,—far from that; but simply as a consolatory mention of the fact for his vindication in the recollection of surviving and sorrowing friends. He (the worthy clergyman) could testify that when on a sick bed, in 1854, his Bible was his constant companion, and though he had not been a regular attendant on public worship, he had selected a Presbyterian Church (that of Dr. HARRIS) as his future spiritual home. He knew that lately, often in the still hours of the night, had he accidentally and unconsciously to himself, been heard engaged in prayer; and only the Sabbath before his death, when under no immediate impression of an early removal, he uttered this attestation of his faith and hope. "*I have hope only in the blood and righteousness of our Lord Jesus Christ. I am not afraid to die; God be merciful to me a sinner.*" Many other things illustrative of the history of the deceased, he related, remarking that to a thoughtful mind, the Judge poke as effectively from the "clay, the shroud, the coffin and the grave," as ever he had done from the judicial bench he had quitted for ever, gone to stand in his own person, before that Judge who is amenable to no bribe, and from whose omniscient eye and authority there is no escape for any one of us.

The procession from the mansion to the church was formed by 186 gentlemen, walking two and two along the sidewalk. They were chiefly of the legal profession. The cousin of the deceased, GOUVERNEUR MORRIS, Esq., from Weschester County, was present at the solemnity, as well as Dr. VACHE, the physicians, and several personal friends of the deceased, together with upwards of sixty ladies, who listened with the deepest attention and evident emotion to the eloquent and awakening appeal of the reverend and talented orator.

The body was carried, the distance being short, the pall-bearers being the four remaining Judges of the Supreme Court, also Messrs. WHEELER and O'CONOR, Ex-Judge EDMONDS and Mr. LORD, each robed in the usual white scarf. The usual ceremonies were completed in the grave-yard, and the body was consigned, pending other arrangements, to its temporary repose.

☞ HENRY SMITH, Razor Strop Man, promptly denies any sympathy for, or connection with the Free-Lovers.

☞ The steamship *Roanoke* will resume her run to Norfolk on Wednesday next, 31st instant.

Fire in Newarking-street.

A fire broke out on Saturday morning about 4 o'clock, in the steam saw-mill of MOORE & RAYNOR, situated at Nos. 56 and 57 Downing-street. It spread rapidly throughout the mill, which, together with a lot of machinery, was soon destroyed and extended to No. 56, occupied by JOHN HAGERTY, mahogany dealer, and to No. 59, occupied by EDWARD SEXTON, coffin maker. It also extended to No. 76 Carmine-street, occupied by J. M. DAVIES, as a dry goods store on the lower floor, and the upper portion as a residence. The flames spread with such rapidity that before Mr. DAVIES succeeded in getting his children out, the bedstead in which they slept was on fire. Mr. DAVIES estimates his loss by water to his dry goods at about $600. He has an insurance in the Rutgers Insurance Company for $5,000. His loss in furniture will be about $400, on which he has no insurance. Mr. JOHN EGAN, who occupied the second story of No. 76 Carmine-street, for a dwelling, has sustained a loss by water, &c, of about $600. He has an insurance of $1,000 on his furniture, and $200 on his library, in the Firemen's Insurance Company. Mr. A. S. GREENWOOD, who occupied the store No. 74½ Carmine-street, has sustained a loss of about $50 by water. He has no insurance. Messrs. MOORE & RAYNOR, owners of saw mill, estimate their loss at about $3,000 on machinery and building. They have an insurance of $3,000 in the Hamilton Insurance Co. They estimate their loss at about $1,500 on stock, on which they have no insurance. Mr. J. HAGERTY, who owns the buildings Nos. 58, 59 and 57 Downing-street, estimates the damage to buildings at about $1,000, on which he has an insurance of $1,500 in the National Exchange Insurance Co., (failed,) and $1,500 in another company which, he says, is not good for anything. His loss to stock and machinery will be about $1,200, on which there is no insurance. The building No. 59, owned by EDWARD SEXTON, is damaged about $40. His stock is also damaged by water about $250. He has an insurance of $3,000 on the building in the Greenwich Insurance Company, and $2,000 on his stock in the Citizens' Insurance Company. Mr. E. YOUNGER, who occupied the third floor of No. 58 Downing-street, as a piano polishing and varnish shop, has sustained a damage to the piano cases in his charge probably to the amount of $200. He has no insurance. The building No. 76 Carmine-street belonged to USHERWOOD, PENSON & Co. It is damaged about $500, and insured in the Jefferson Insurance Company for $4,000. The building No. 74½ Carmine-street, owned by Mrs. ELIZABETH WARD, was slightly damaged. It is insured for $2,500 in the Greenwich Insurance Company.

The origin of the fire has not yet been ascertained.

Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church.

FOURTH AND CONCLUDING DAY.

After some preliminary business, Rev. Mr. GANSE offered a resolution in accordance with his previously expressed opinions. Rev. Dr. BETHUNE did the same.

Ultimately the resolution of the DOCTOR, "that" for reasons which had been expressed in the debate, "the Synod cannot unite cordially in receiving the Classis of North Carolina," was carried by 55 votes against 34.

The remaining business of the Synod was comparatively unimportant.

☞ Mr. WILLIAM REY, a delegate of the Protestant Society of Geneva, Switzerland, presented an interesting statement regarding Protestantism in Europe, at Dr. CHEEVER's Church, last evening.

☞ The seventeenth anniversary of the Youth's Missionary Association of Spring-street Church, (Rev. Dr. CAMPBELL's,) was celebrated last evening. Addresses were delivered by Dr. ASA D. SMITH, Rev. A. A. WOOD, and others.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 11 and 93.

OYER AND TERMINER.—Trial of Judge Stewart for bribery.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Oct. 26.

Before Hon. Justice Mitchell.

DECISIONS.

Phillips et al. vs. Wilson; Blaisdell et al. vs. Howard; Magee vs. Myers; The State Bank vs. Buffalo Canal and New-York Railroad Company. See papers.

Titus vs. Bloodgood.—Order granted.

Somerindyk vs. Somerindyk.—There should be proof that this decree was served on defendant personally, and the original showed to him.

In re Marvin et al.—Order granted.

In re James A. Vernon.—This gentleman claimed his discharge from the United States service, on the ground that he was drunk when he enlisted. He being able to prove the same, was discharged.

SUPERIOR COURT.—GENERAL TERM, Oct. 26.

Before full Bench.

DECISIONS.

Newstead vs. Adams.—Verdict reduced to $140 99, with interest, and judgment for plaintiff on that amount.

In re the Last Will and Testament of James Whitty.—Executors to account for rents and profits from death of Mary Mooney, to be credited with $300 per annum paid to Melissa Mooney during her life.

Samuel Ford vs. David J. Turner.—Order affirmed, with costs.

Wm. R. McCready vs. J. W. Ramsey.—New trial granted on paying costs of trial and costs of appeal.

Thomas B. Coddington, vs. Gilbert J. Johnson.—Verdict set aside, and complaint dismissed.

Edward Fox vs. Stephen L. Chatterton.—Report set aside, judgment reversed and new trial ordered with costs, to abide the event.

Wm. B. Fiel vs. Jas. Farris, Jr., by his Guardian.—New trial ordered, on payment of costs of appeal.

Cobb vs. Potter.—Motion for new trial denied. Judgment for plaintiff.

Voorhies vs. Anthon.—Judgment of Special Term affirmed, with costs.

Russell vs. Hudson River Railroad Company.—Judgment for plaintiff for the value of 401½ barrels, at $1 15, with interest from 7th February, 1854.

LONG ISLAND.

Trial of Michael Gorman for the Murder of Charles Johnson.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Hon. Judge Dean, H. A. Moore, County Judge, and Justices Stryker and Emmons.

FOURTH DAY—SATURDAY.

CONVICTION AND SENTENCE.

The Jury came into Court this morning and requested the Court to read the statute as to the various degrees of homicide.

With this request the Court complied, but intimated strongly that the present case came within neither of them.

At the suggestion of Samuel Garrison, Esq., one of the counsel for the prisoner, the Judge charged that if, aroused as he was, he was laboring under a monomania, they should find him not guilty, but if otherwise, any extenuating circumstances would be for the consideration of the Executive, and not of them.

The Jury again retired, and at half-past 11 returned and rendered a verdict of "Guilty," but recommended him strongly to the mercy of the Court.

The prisoner being arraigned on the conviction, and asked what he had to say why sentence should not be passed, replied in a firm voice, and with all the indifference he had manifested throughout the trial: "I am not guilty, to my knowledge."

To the question of the Court, whether he had any statement to make, which could not now be used either in his favor or against him, he said: "I haven't a hap'orth to say. All I ask is mercy."

The Judge, in passing sentence of death upon the prisoner, to be executed on the 21st of December, said that he would immediately forward the recommendation of the Jury to the Governor; but, in the meantime, he should prepare himself for the worst.

The prisoner was then removed, the Court-room door being closed for a sufficient time to prevent the crowd from following him and the officers who had him in charge.

Mortality in Brooklyn.

The Health Officer reports forty deaths only, as having occurred in the city of Brooklyn during the week ending the 27th inst. Males 18; females 27; adults 15; minors 25.

Fire in Brooklyn.

About daylight yesterday morning, a stable owned by B. B. BOERUM, on Division, near Kent-avenue, Eastern District, was destroyed by fire. Loss $1,000, covered by insurance.

☞ Fourteen seamen deserted from the United States ship *Ohanc* at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, Saturday night.

NEW-JERSEY.

Hudson County Court.

The Jury in the case of Margaret Hogan, indicted for murder, returned on Saturday evening, after a very short absence, a verdict of Not Guilty, James Fleming, Jr., Esq., and John P. Vroom, Esq., summed up the case on the part of the defendant, and Isaac W. Scudder, Esq., on the part of the State. Judge VREDENBURGH delivered the charge about 7 o'clock.

CITY POLITICS.

Reform Nominations—Eighteenth Ward.

Alderman—Frederick E. Mather.

Councilmen—Fifty-sixth District—William M. Baxter. Fifty-seventh District—S. Weir Roosevelt.

School Commissioner—Frances R. Marbury.

School Inspector—James W. Gerard.

School Trustees—William E. Strong, James M. Elsey, Andrew A. Brenner.

Assessor—William R. Loudon.

Police Justice—Sixth District—George W. Pearsey.

Republican Ward.

The following-named gentlemen, comprising the Republican Finance Committee, are alone authorized to make collections on the part of the Republican Central Committee of the City and County of New-York.

Dr Samuel P. Townsend,	John J. Deane,
Edwin D. Morgan,	John P. Cumming,
Moses H. Grinnell,	Isaac Dayton,
Libbeus B. Ward,	Samuel Leeds,
Charles A. Peabody,	Joseph Blunt.

We learn that several unauthorized persons have been collecting money in the name of the Committee, and appropriating it to their own use.

Thirteenth Ward.

The Republicans in this Ward have nominated the following Ward Ticket:

Supervisor—W. E. Caldwell.

Alderman—John J. Hicks.

Assessor—Edwin Perry.

Constable—James T. March.

Sale Without a Consideration.

The Temperance Alliance has sold itself out bodily to the K. N.'s. All their nominees except Dr. Griscom are of that Order. Mr. C. C. Leigh, the President, eloquently protested against the sale—or rather the suicide.

☞ The Committee of the Regular Anti-Fusion Whigs met at Constitution Hall, on Saturday evening, and nominated the following Irregular Fusion ticket:

Comptroller, Robert T. Haws; *Sheriff*, Wm. S. Duke; *Commissioner Repairs and Supplies*, Jos. Southworth; *County Clerk*, George E. Sherwood, *Street Commissioner*, Joseph S. Taylor; *Counsel to Corporation*, Theo. E. Tomlinson; *City Inspector*, Geo. W. Morton; *Governor of Almshouse*, Wm. H. Albertson; *Coroners*, Drs. John Ives, Cyrus Ramsay, Frederick W. Perry, Sam'l A. Hills, *Justice of Supreme Court*, Edward B. Cowles; *Superior Court*, Lewis B. Woodruff, Murray Hoffman; *Common Pleas*, Cambridge P. Livingston; *Marine Court*, Chas. E. Birdsall.

☞ A meeting of the General Committee of the "Bogus Temperance" or Good Liquor Party, was held at No. 195 Bowery, on Saturday evening. The greater portion of the session was occupied in a discussion as to the rights of delegates. A Committee was appointed to make arrangements for a Mass Meeting, to be held some time this week, and further action taken to perfect the various Ward organizations.

☞ The Reformers of the Eighteenth Ward have nominated the following ticket:

Alderman—Fred. E. Mather.

Councilmen—Fifty-sixth District—W. M. Baxter. *Councilman*—Fifty-seventh District—S. Weir Roosevelt.

School Commissioner—F. F. Marbury.

Police Justice—Sixth District—Geo. W. Pearsey.

☞ At a Convention of Republican Delegates from the several Wards comprising the Sixth Senatorial District, held on Saturday evening, Charles Forley was unanimously nominated for Senator in that District. The nomination was subsequently ratified by the Republican Senatorial Committee.

☞ The Liquor Dealers' Central Convention have nominated the following candidates for office:

Street Commissioner—Henry H. Howard.

Comptroller—Philip W. Engs.

County Clerk—Richard B. Connolly.

Commissioner Repairs and Supplies—Nathaniel S. Seibt.

Coroners—Hieronymous N. Wilhelm, Robert Gamble, William O'Donnell, Charles Missing.

☞ The K. N's of Monroe County have nominated JOHN B. SMITH, of Rigs, for Senator, and A. J. WILKIN, of Brockport, for Judge.

☞ Chauncy Schaffer, at a meeting on Friday night at the corner of Twentieth-street and Third-avenue, told his friends the Know-Nothings to go prepared to the polls, and have their ballots ready.

☞ Mr. Christian Nuenkamp is the German Democratic candidate for Councilman in the Fifteenth District, (Seventeenth Ward.)

☞ Henry Gutschard has received the Republican nomination for Captain in the Fifth Police District.

☞ In the Sixth Police District the Whigs have nominated Captain Biddle for reflection.

☞ The Hard-Shells of the Eighteenth Ward have nominated Edward Gallagher for Councilman.

☞ The Republicans of Cortland County have nominated GEORGE L. KINGSMAN, of Cincinnatus, for member of Assembly, and R. HOLLAND DUELL for County Judge.

BROOKLYN POLITICS.

☞ The Republicans in the First Assembly District have nominated Thomas W. Field to represent them in Assembly.

The Whigs of the Thirteenth Ward have made the following nominations: *Supervisor*—William Wall; *Alderman*—Cornelius Wogian; *Assessor*—S. O. Jennings; *Constable*—James T. March.

☞ The first number of a campaign paper, called the *Republican Standard*, was issued in Brooklyn Saturday evening. It is published by JAMES K. MCGEE, at No. 6 Tillary-street.

☞ The Kings County Republican General Committee have rented a room in the Franklin Building, Orange-street, Brooklyn, where they will meet every evening until after election.

Important from Nebraska.

From the Leavenworth Register, Oct. 20.

It will be seen from the following letter from Col. MANYPENNY to the Surveyor General, that the surveys in Nebraska have been interrupted and brought to a stand still by the hostility of the Pawnee Indians. The importance of the surveys in Kansas and Nebraska is so great that, where necessary, Government should protect the surveyors with a guard sufficient to keep in subjection the insolent savages that infest those Territories:

BELLEVUE, N. T., Saturday, Oct. 6.

JOHN CALHOUN, *Surveyor-General of the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas:*

SIR: The progress of the surveys under my charge has been suspended since the 3d of this month, on account of the positive refusal on the part of the Pawnee Indians to allow us to proceed.

For several days prior to that time we had been progressing with the work at the rate of from three to five miles per day, and although in the midst of the Pawnees, they all seemed friendly, and allowed us to proceed unmolested, except by their annoyances as beggars. On the evening of the 3d inst. we crossed the Platte River on the twenty-fourth mile of the fourth section of Guide Meridian, and were congratulating ourselves upon our unlooked-for friendly treatment from the Indians and happy delivery from their midst. On the following morning, however, a company of fifteen old men, accompanied by a young Indian who spoke very good English, came to the camp and told us to leave. We, however, went on about one business in the completion of the triangulation of the river, until some Indian chiefs came, who refused the usual tokens of friendship, ordered us to leave in the most peremptory manner, and backed their orders with repeated threats that every man who did not leave the survey before the sun should arrive at meridian should be shot, that a "heap of Pawnees would

Further From Fort Laramie.

From the St. Louis Republican, Oct. 25.

Lieut. BURGARD, U. S. A., arrived in the city yesterday, from Fort Laramie. He left that post on the 27th ult., in company with Col. COOPER, who is ordered to the command of Fort Riley, and Col. ALEXANDER, who may be expected in this city in a day or two.

Gen. HARNEY was to leave Fort Laramie on the 29th, to establish a military post on White Earth River, about half way between Laramie and Fort Pierre. Ten companies of troops—four of dragoons and six of infantry—were to accompany him. Five infantry would be left to garrison the new post, and the dragoons are to return to Fort Laramie. But another object in taking this large force into the field was to chastise the Minneconjou Indians, who were regarded as the most insolent and hostile of the tribes in that region.

Shortly after the battle of Blue Water, Gen. HARNEY held talks with the Ogallas and Brule Sioux at the Sioux, in which they agreed to deliver up the murderers of the mail party, and to confine themselves to a certain district of country. Gen. HARNEY sent word to LITTLE THUNDER, the Chief of the party engaged in the battle of Blue Water, that if he believed himself he should not be molested. It has been generally supposed that LITTLE THUNDER was killed in the battle of Blue Water, but this was not the case. He escaped unhurt. All the prisoners taken in that battle—some seventy women and children—have been sent to Fort Kearney. One of the Indians concerned in the massacre of the mail party, called SHORTER TAIL, was in the battle of Blue Water, and received four wounds—one from a shot passing through him and receiving two balls cuts, and still he escaped on the horse of a dragoon, which had previously thrown his rider.

It was the general impression at the Fort that there would be no more fighting. The presence of so large an armed force seems to have had a most salutary effect upon the Indians, and they will be quiet enough to keep quiet. There was a report that the Indians had attacked and killed the party of Lieut. GEORGE GORE, but this report is spoken of as not to credit it. The rumor was not believed at Fort Laramie, and is improbable in its very nature. Lieut. GEORGE's company consisting of a large number of mountaineers, who could whip any Indian force likely to be brought against them.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARIEL.

WAR NEWS.

The Austrian Government on the Eastern Question.

DEFEAT OF THE SPANISH INSURGENTS.

RUMORED INSURRECTION IN SICILY.

INTERESTING ABOUT THE JAPANESE.

The steamship *Ariel*, Capt. LEEVEAR, belonging to the Vanderbilt line of steamships, also arrived on Saturday evening, with one hundred and sixty-nine passengers and a valuable cargo of French and English merchandise.

The *Ariel* sailed from Havre on the morning of the 18th inst., and arrived off Cowes on the evening of that day. By her we receive copies of the second edition of the *Times* newspaper, which places us in the possession of news from all parts of Europe, one day later than that received by the *Africa*.

The London Money Market, reported at 11 o'clock morning of Saturday, 18th instant, was: Consols for money, 87¾ to 87⅞; for account, 8th November, 87¾ to 87⅞.

The French three per cents closed on 12th instant at 64f. 4c. for the end of the month; the four and a half per cents at 90f. 25c.; and the new loan at 65f. 35c.

The United States mail steamship *Hermann*, from Southampton on the 10th instant, also arrived in port on Saturday; but her mails were not so late by three days as those brought by the *Africa*. Among the passengers by the *Hermann* were Baron VON GEROLT, the Prussian, and Chevalier BOSCH SPENCER, the Belgian Minister. The *Hermann's* long passage was owing to a succession of strong westerly winds.

Latest About the War.

THE ATTACK ON ODESSA.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* writes on the 12th of October:

News of the doings of the expedition, which arrived before Odessa on the 8th, is anxiously expected; 10,000 French soldiers are on board the squadron, and the general belief is that Kinburn and Ochakoff are to be the points attacked.

A NEW EXPEDITION.

The *Ost-Deutsche Post* professes to have learned from "a private but excellent source, that a powerful division of the Allied fleets is about to go into or is already in the Gulf or Liman of the Dnieper." "The little maritime town of Ochakoff is, in this expedition, to be what Kertch was in that of the Sea of Azoff."

GORTSCHAKOFF'S LATEST DISPATCH.

OCT. 4, 11 P. M.—Yesterday and to-day the enemy continued his demonstrations against the valley of the Upper Belbec, but no affair occurred. During the night the enemy returned to the acclivities of the Baidar Valley. No particular movement of the fleet against Eupatoria has been remarked. The cannonade against the northern part of Sebastopol is as it was before.

THE REVOLT OF THE BASHI-BAZOUKS.

The correspondent of the *Semaphore* of Marseilles, under date of Constantinople, 1st, gives the following details as to the definite result of the revolt of the Bashi-Bazouks:

"General BRATSON arrived to-day from the Dardanelles. I have several times spoken of the conduct of the Bashi-Bazouks under his command. A few days since the Governor of the Dardanelles, after consulting with the French and English Consuls, and M. SKENE, a Secretary of the English Embassy, marched against these men with a body of regular troops, which had arrived from Constantinople. On being summoned to return to their duty and obey the laws, the Bashi-Bazouks at once submitted, and declared that they would never revolt against the legitimate authority of the Sultan, their Sovereign. General SMITH has been sent by the English Ambassador to take the command of them, in the room of General BRATSON. It is said that they are about to be sent to the Crimea, but other accounts state that they are to be disbanded, which would be the best course to pursue, as a great number of them have already deserted, and those that remain would never be of any use. Even those at Buyukdere, although under very severe discipline, are constantly committing disturbances."

The Baltic.

The following is the latest telegraphic dispatch from the Baltic, dated Dantzic, Oct. 12:

"The *Bulldog* has arrived.

"The gunboats left Nargen on the 8th, under convoy of the *Hogue*, on their way to England.

"Weather stormy."

AUSTRIA.

Opinions of the Government on the Eastern Question—Why Austria Should Not Desire the Principalities.

The Vienna correspondent of the London *Times* writing on the 9th of October, says:

My correspondence of the 5th contained a summary of the opinions of the Austrian Government in respect to the present state of the Eastern question; but I neglected to mention one point of considerable importance. In the letter alluded to, it was said that Austria could not mediate between the Western Powers and Russia, because she was the ally of the former; but it should have been added, that the Imperial Government considered itself at liberty to communicate to the Western Powers any propositions for peace which Russia might make, although it could not undertake to recommend them. It strikes me that both Austria and Prussia would be well pleased to get back from Russia certain parts of Poland which once belonged to them, but neither England nor France could meddle in such a matter. If the so-called Duchy of Warsaw, or the country extending in a straight line from the town of Augustevo down to the point at which the Bug (a Polish river of the name) crosses the Austro-Gallician frontiers, were offered to Prussia and Austria as a reward for their material assistance, it is very doubtful whether they would be able to resist the temptation. Count BOOL, as an experienced statesman, would in all probability reject the bait, but the high military party would certainly run great risks if it had the prospect of acquiring better frontiers towards Russia than it now has. The influential Ultramontane Party would also give its full support to any plan for severing Roman Catholic Poland from schismatic Russia. A politician of great acumen, who to-day spoke on the subject of the Danubian Principalities, gave four good reasons why Austria should not desire to possess them. They were the following: 1. The Austrian frontier towards Russia is already too long, as has very recently been seen. 2. As Austria is endeavoring to form the numerous races inhabiting the Empire into one great and civilized nation, she would materially increase the difficulty of her undertaking if she had anything to do with Moldavia and Wallachia, which are inhabited by Romanon, Sclaves, Greeks and gypsies. 3. Vienna, the seat of Government, is at an enormous distance from Jassy and Bucharest. If the Danubian Principalities belonged to Austria she would always be obliged to keep a large army in them in order to secure herself against any attack on the part of Russia. A fifth reason which might have been given is, that Austria has enough to do with its Italian and Hungarian provinces, without having to look after a little army of Boyards, which would never cease to plot against her. Austria, with an utter disregard to expense, every now and then indulges in Quixotic expeditions. In order to maintain her "dignity" in Germany, she in 1850 marched a corps to Hamburgh and Schleswig-Holstein; and, in order to maintain her "position" as a great Power, she in 1854 sent an army of occupation into Moldavia and Wallachia. By the first move she gained nothing. Is she likely to gain much by the last.

PRUSSIA.

The Elections—M. Bunsen.

A letter from Berlin, of the 9th, states that the results of 150 elections were known up to that date, and that about two-thirds of them were Ministerial; so that the check of the Government at Berlin was amply compensated for by its success in the provinces.

A letter in the *Indépendance Belge* states that M. BUNSEN has been returned by the electors of Magnesse as Deputy to the Prussian Chamber. It is doubtful whether M. BUNSEN will accept the nomination, as he had declined every request to become a candidate on account of ill health. The *Indépendance* adds:

"His election is not less significative, under present circumstances. Recollecting the motives that led to M. BUNSEN's recall from the English Embassy in 1854, his nomination denotes a feeling favorable to the policy of the Western Powers."

DENMARK.

The Sound Dues—A Congress to be Held.

The *Zeit*, of Berlin, says:

"We can confirm the news that the affair of the Sound Dues is to be submitted before long to a Congress of the States interested in the question, and that Denmark, in a dispatch sent to those States, appoints a term to see delegates assembled in the second fortnight of November."

The State prosecution of the members of the late Danish Cabinet is proceeding at Copenhagen. The Supreme Court (chosen from both houses of the Legislature) met on the 11th, and having declared its competence, fixed the 10th of November for the commencement of the proceedings.

RUSSIA AND SWITZERLAND.

We read in the *Constitutionel*:

"It appears that Russia intends turning to account the diplomatic movement which she has just made by recognizing the established order of things in Switzerland. The following is from an eyewitness and correspondent of the *Journal du Commerce*, dated October 7th, the Russian Ambassador upon the Bosphorus, the gunsmith PERRAN, and part of his workmen, embarked in the boat which plies between Vevey and Villeneuve. The object of this excursion was to make trial of the carriage invented by our fellow-citizen, and of which mention has already been made at the time of the return of officers at Mount Davis. Having arrived at the point of Villeneuve, a distance of 4,000 feet was measured by the Ambassador himself, who took his station near the target, and followed, with the aid of a telescope, the movements of the operator, M. PERRAN. Eleven out of twelve shots struck the target, which was 10 feet high. The Ambassador, quite pleased with the result, returned in the evening to Vevey with the inventor. One cannot but regret that the two commissioners, instructed to inquire into the matter by the Federal Government, should have contented themselves with a superficial examination of this new cartline. 'Thus,' say *Le Suisse*, 'this invention is about to become the property of Russia, if the Federal Council does not resolutely oppose such a step.'"

SPAIN.

Defeat of the Insurgents—the Cholera at Madrid.

The following private telegraphic dispatches were received in Paris on the 13th of October:

MADRID, 10th—The insurgents at Catalonia have been defeated near Morguedo. The Cabezillas Tovar and FERRER have been killed, and RENDOS and LIRIOS taken prisoners. Twenty-six of the band have been shot. Commandant POSADA has dispersed the band of TRISTANY; but it is not known in what direction the leader has fled.

MADRID, 11th—It is not true that the Cortes are to suspend their sittings on account of the small attendance of members. The Customs tariff junta proposes to increase the duty on timber and to reduce that on crystal. Cholera is on the decrease. The sitting of the Cortes to-day offered no interest.

CAGLIARI, 10th—The laying down of the submarine cable between this place and the coast of Africa has been interrupted in consequence of the rupture of the cable. The English vessel *Result*, which was engaged in the operation, is about to return to England with the cable, which cannot probably be now laid down until the weather becomes more favorable.

The Madrid correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on Oct. 9th, says:

"According to the official returns there were sixty-six new cases yesterday, and fifty-nine deaths. Señor SAGASTI, Civil Governor of Madrid, who has been ill two days of cholera, died at 6 o'clock this morning.

ITALY.

Meeting in Genoa to Suppress Taxation—The Cholera at Rome—Reported Outbreak in Sicily—Affairs in Naples.

At a public meeting held in Genoa on the 7th of October, the following resolutions were adopted:

1. The meeting proclaims the necessity of economy and the abolition of all existing taxes.

2. It declares its opinion in favor of an income-tax, to be paid by persons possessing a capital of upwards of 3,000 livres; recommends the exemption of the laboring classes and literary men.

3. It loudly condemns the principles on which are based the financial laws of 1854 and 1855; holds the Cavour Ministry responsible for all the consequences which may result from its obstinate adherence to a system tending to the ruin of the State.

Another popular meeting is to be immediately convoked with a view to further measures.

A letter from Rome, of the 5th inst., says:

"Here, as elsewhere, the cholera has selected its victims from the humble classes, and has made many orphans. Those of last year were received in charitable institutions, where they are suitably educated, without imposing any burden on the State. From the Provinces we learn that this cruel malady is everywhere on the decline, and we perceive with pleasure that the conduct of the people in the midst of such a calamity has been most praiseworthy, and that everything has been done which Christian charity required."

A report was current at Genoa on the 9th, after the arrival of the French mail packet from Naples, that a popular outbreak has taken place in Sicily, at Palermo. An engagement with the troops was spoken of, in which the latter were said to have been defeated.

Letters from Naples, of the 6th October, announced that matters were still in the same state. Changes in the Ministry were vaguely rumored. The Government was anxious to encourage the belief that it finds it difficult to disarm the Lamaroni. MAZZA, the ex-Prefect of Police, had addressed the latter, recommending them always to remain faithful to the present Monarch. Russian agents were busily at work in Naples.

NEWS FROM JAPAN.

How the English are Received.

The following article from the London *Times* of the 18th of October, will be read at this time with considerable interest:

It appears that Her Majesty's ship *Sybille*, bearing the broad pennant of Hon. Commodore ELLIOTT, departed lately from the Chinese station on a cruise toward the north, and as she was likely to touch on the Japanese coast, and the services of a real Japanese interpreter happened to be obtainable, this advantage was duly secured. Mr. ARONOWA ROGOWARRA, the functionary in question, though by extraction a Japanese, seems to have been for some time employed in the office of the *Friend of China*, one of our colonial journals; but upon application being made to him, he evinced his readiness to return to Japan in the *Sybille*, and make himself useful as an interpreter when occasion required. To the conditions thus arranged a stipulation was added on behalf of the journal referred to, that Mr. ROGOWARRA should be at liberty to furnish it with some accounts of the voyage, and accordingly the *Friend of China* published a certain communication giving us the view of which we speak. That it is very extensive is more than we can say, but on such a subject every piece of information has its attractions.

On the 28th of April last, the *Sybille* was off Hakodadi, a port on the Japanese coast, with the *Hornet* and *Bittern* at anchor near, and, as usual, a boat put off from the shore to inquire into the character and designs of the stranger vessel. Three Japanese officers, with a Dutch interpreter, were presently on board, and an interview ensued, which was followed next day by some boats' loads of fresh provisions, offered at extremely low prices. On the same day, which was Sunday, the Commodore, with most of the officers, and the interpreter went on shore, and, in some respects, were allowed considerable liberty of movement. The party was permitted to walk in groups of twos and threes, through any street of the town at their pleasure, nor was any opposition offered to their visiting temples or ascending an eminence commanding a good prospect of the whole town. Here, however, their opportunities ended, for they were not allowed to enter any house, and all such purchases as they desired to make had to be made at a particular stall, to which the goods were brought from the shops. Nearly all the shops, moreover, were shut up, so that there was not much to be seen. The parties were accompanied during the whole of their promenade by Japanese policemen, the Commodore's suite, in particular, being attended by a Mandarin of quality. All that could be reported, therefore, of Hakodadi, was that it appeared slightly built, the houses being mostly of wood.

Three days later, however, the Commodore and suite again landed, for the purpose of having an interview, by appointment, with the Governor of the place, and here we obtain a slight glimpse of a Japanese interior. The Governor's house was approached through a temple, between the first gate of which and the entrance of the first room of the house about 70 guards were ranged on two sides. These on one side were armed with spears seven feet in length, while those opposite apparently carried firelocks of some description or other, though, as the locks were covered up, the interpreter, who, at this stage of the affair, shows some closeness of observation, remarks that they could not tell if they were flint or match. Between the first and the second room were arranged other rows of guards similar to the first, and then appeared the Hall of Audience. On the left of this hall was placed a long seat for the officers of the *Sybille*, a separate seat being reserved for the Commodore and his Secretary, and opposite was his Excellency the Governor, behind whom were ranged some Japanese officers in due order. In these features there is no great novelty, but it is noticeable that a reporter, described as a Japanese "stooping on the floor with a copybook," was present to exercise his functions. In the conversation which ensued the Governor asked how long the war (i. e. between Russia and the Allies) was likely to continue, and also for intelligence respecting the civil war in China, and in particular whether the rebels had taken Pekin. Then followed some talk about coal, which "several of the Japanese officers said they had never seen;" and the interview concluded with warm protestations of cordiality on the part of the Governor.

Such is the purport of the most recent account received from the Empire of Japan, corresponding in most of its features with those previously obtained, and showing that the jealousy of foreigners, though not accompanied with any acts of hostility, or even of positive inhospitality, remains unabated. Usages not dissimilar existed in the neighboring empire of China, where strangers were regarded with similar, though less rigorous suspicions, although, as in our own case, they might conduce largely by their dealings to the commercial prosperity of the country. But the Chinese have now broken away considerably from their ideas of seclusion. Not to mention the course of the civil war in that empire, which is secure as it may be in some respects, is evidently tending to important innovations, vast numbers of Chinese have emigrated to the gold regions, and jostled with the races of other countries in the pursuit of gain. Japan, however, still maintains its exclusiveness, and presents the singular spectacle of an isolated State among the busy communities of the world.

☞ A correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, writing from Amherst, Mass., gives an account of the ordination of Mr. DANIEL BLISS in the College Chapel, as Missionary to Syria. Dr. WOODBRIDGE, of Hadley, presided at the examination of the candidate, and as his views were of the "old school" and date, and as his views were of the "old school," and the candidate's those of the "new school," the examination was continued through many of the whole day. Dr. W. finished the charge of the day, at any rate, with his own, prayed the Ordination prayer, and then laid on hands, although he had been chosen to preach the ordination sermon. This duty was very acceptably performed by Rev. Dr. BENNET, of Amherst College.

LATER FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

Capture of Matamoras—San Luis Potosi not in the Hands of the Insurgents.

The most important news is an account of the surrender of Matamoras to the Revolutionists. The Brownsville *Flag* of the 6th October, has the following:

It is now, we believe, reduced to a certainty that the beautiful City of Matamoras has fallen into the hands of the insurgents. On the 6th inst., a communication was had between a committee from the two armies, and yesterday the result of that conference was published to the world and the rest of mankind. The document contains the following provisions:

1. That the armed hostility between the troops which occupy Matamoras and the Garza Brigade, under the command of Col. GUADALUPE, shall cease.

2. The garrison, under command of Gen. CANALIZO, will abandon the place, and withdraw to the interior of the republic as early as possible.

3. The said garrison are allowed to take with them the property pertaining to the rebels, officers and army which they now have, with the exception of those of whatever class who choose to remain, either separated from the service until superior orders, or who may voluntarily limit their services to National Guards. This last condition is understood as relating to the troops.

4. The garrison will take with them all the cannon pertaining to a soldier; their armed six pieces of artillery, and four rounds of ammunition. Then follow seven other articles, providing for the safe and unmolested transit of the evacuating forces, and for the payment, on economical allowance, of one month's wages. The document is signed with the names of the respective commissioners of the besieged and besiegers, and further ratified by the commanders of the two armies.

We were in Matamoras yesterday when this treaty was made public. The Federals had not entered formally, but an escort was in to ascertain when it was convenient for the present incumbents to turn over their authority. Monday next, we understand, is the day fixed upon for the rendition. The Federals, judging from appearances, were heartily welcomed by the citizens of Matamoras, and they themselves looked to be quite at home. They have the arms and accoutrements of our own backwoodsmen, and looked not unlike a company of Texan Rangers, as they leisurely filed through the streets. We heard an officer at our elbow exclaim "*Fuimos a los Yenkees.*"

There is every reason to apprehend that the present change will greatly benefit the frontier. The incoming authorities, belonging, as they do, to the State of Tamaulipas, are themselves personally interested in its welfare; which was not the case with the former incumbents.

Late advices from Monterey represent that Santillo had pronounced against VIDAURRI about the 23d ult. As soon as the news reached Monterey orders were promptly issued for the march of some 600 troops, with four pieces of artillery, upon the refractory city.

According to the Brownsville *Flag* of the 20th ult., San Luis Potosi, about which so much has been said of late, seems not to be in the hands of the insurgents, after all. From the best accounts we can learn, it seems that the insurgents were invited to the city, and that eight hundred of them had presented themselves near the place, when one of the commanders, Gen. GARZA, entered the city for the purpose of conferring with the governor, when that gentleman had no sooner entered the city than La Vega seized upon and compelled to subscribe to such terms as were dictated to-him, with the pleasing alternative of "sign or die."

Gen. GARZA signed, and was allowed to retire. He hastened to rejoin his troops, under whose cover he absolved himself from his forced obligations and proceeded, *vis et armes*, to force his enemies to retreat. A bloody fight is said to have ensued, which lasted three days, and resulted in no other advantage to either side than that leaving GARZA in possession of the field. Thus matters are said to have rested at the last accounts, when VIDAURRI is reported to have dispatched from Monterey reinforcements both for Matamoras and San Luis Potosi.

ONE MONTH LATER FROM NEW-MEXICO.

Election of Gallegos to Congress—Indian Treaties—Kit Carson—Loss of Life in Santa Fe, &c., &c.

From the St. Louis Republican, Oct. 27.

The Santa Fé mail arrived on the 22d, with dates to the 1st inst.

The election for Delegate to Congress is over, resulting in the success of GALLEGOS by a large majority. Great efforts were made by DIRON's friends, but there was a good deal of anti-Americano feeling in the country.

Indian troubles have nearly ceased. A treaty was made at Albuquerque with the Jicarilla Apaches; but a few disaffected, who were not present, still make disturbances.

While the treaty was being made some misunderstanding sprung up between KIT CARSON and the Governor about feeding the Indians. The Governor suspended CARSON, who leaves shortly for Washington, where the whole affair will undergo investigation.

Col. FAUNTLEROY was to have gone out with the Governor, but he would not turn over the command of his regiment to Major BLAKE, sent out by General GARLAND to receive it. The Colonel is guided by the opinion expressed by the War Department against Major BLAKE, who is to be tried on grave charges.

The Governor, Col. BISONET, and Captain EWELL are to leave in a few days for the States. Judge WATTS and others will also come in during December.

The rain storm was more severe, and did a great deal of damage, done throughout the country. In Santa Fé many of the houses fell down. Mr. SPENCER (merchant) and his wife were buried in the ruins of his storeroom, and both killed.

The Camanches handled one of Majors & Russells trains roughly, killing three or four of their cattle and applying the whips to the bare backs of the teamsters, at the Point of Rocks.

The mail party saw few or no Indians on the route. Everywhere the grass was pretty well burnt off.

In the Territory west of us, sickness is very prevalent.

The State House and Penitentiary at Santa Fé were rapidly progressing to completion.

The passengers by stage were Capt. CUMMINGHAM, Miss McCUTCHEON, Major WILLIAMS, ALLEN SPENCER, wife and sister.

LATER FROM TEXAS.

The Recent Battle Between the Rangers and the Indians—Further Particulars.

We have Galveston dates to the 17th inst. The *News* publishes Capt. CALLAHAN's address to the people of Texas, and adds:

The San Antonio papers of the 9th and 10th inst. have comments on this engagement, from which we infer that the army officers have not approved the conduct of the Rangers. The *Herald* says:

"Capt. CALLAHAN and his command are stigmatized as pirates, and that, too, by those whose duty it is to furnish our frontier protection, which they have signally failed to do."

The "invasion of Mexico" appears to have been executed with the express permission of the authorities of Mexico, and was intended to destroy the power to do harm of Indians, who were believed to be the common enemy of both Mexico and Texas. But it appears the Mexicans were betrayed with the Indians, and Capt. CALLAHAN thinks the friendship manifested by the Mexicans was entirely deceptive, and instead of the assistance they promised, they attempted to surround him. His own account represents the enemy as having displayed some ingenuity in maneuvering, and presenting battle after some system of tactics which we did not suppose the Indians were in the habit of pursuing. The charge of the Indians broke up the plan and relieved them from a dangerous position, causing the enemy to retreat. The Rangers also retreated, anticipating an attack from a superior force to that which they then met.

We have no information as to how Capt. CALLAHAN's appeal for assistance was received on the frontier, but we cannot doubt that he has been promptly reinforced. A letter to the *Sentinel*, from Eagle Pass, speaks of the Rangers as intending to recross the river, but it was so high and the current so rapid, that the movement was postponed.

W. JONES, reported killed, is a son of Judge W. R. JONES; and BARTON (son of Capt. BARTON, who was wounded) was a relative of Col. BARTON, of Missouri.

As to the expedition, it will doubtless be denounced as lawless, and a subject of complaint by Mexico, involving negotiations. Our own Government may choose to prosecute the Rangers for violating the neutrality laws, but we believe their conduct will be approved and justified by all parties who admit the cause of provocation. It was not reasonable to expect that the boundary line should be respected by Texans marching under frequent aggressions from a wily foe, whose forays and feats of blood the General Government has not provided against. Neither call nor fear should protect the savage perpetrators of the inhuman deeds which have lately been so frequent on the frontier, and Capt. CALLAHAN but acted as the circumstances required.

Capt. HAYES writes, in regard to CALLAHAN's battle with the Indians and Mexicans, near San Fernando, that the TEXANS whipped their enemies four to one, and killed many of their best warriors. The enemy retreated in great haste for San Fernando. He adds:

"We expect to be attacked every hour at this point (Piedras Negras) by an overwhelming force. We want all persons who can possibly leave home to come to our assistance. We will maintain our position at this point until reinforced, so as to chastise the dastardly people who are giving protection to the murderers of our families, and the destroyers of our property."

A letter from Austin to the Galveston says the Adjutant General's office was totally destroyed by fire on the morning of the 16th inst. Not a paper was saved. Every vestige of the military rolls of the Republic and of the State was consumed. The fire is said, from suspicious circumstances, to have been set by some one who did the deed to destroy the evidence of crimes.

☞ The K. N. Judicial Convention met at Peekskill, on Friday last, had one unsuccessful ballot for a candidate, and then resolved that it was inexpedient to make a nomination.

BOARDING.
BOARDING.
BOARDING.

New-York Daily Tribune, Monday, October 29, 1860

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—A WATCH and a CHAIN; must be cheap for cash. Address, stating price, box 1,000 Herald office.

NOTICE—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Manhattan Gas Light Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 171 West 27th-st., on TUESDAY, October 14, 1873, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year. The transfer books will be closed from October 1 to October 15, inclusive. By order of the Board of Directors.
WM. H. WEBB, Secretary.

A SECRET TO THE LADIES!—If you would have a beautiful complexion, free from pimples, blotches, freckles, sunburn, tan, &c., use Dr. FELIX GOURAUD'S ORIENTAL CREAM, or MAGICAL BEAUTIFIER. Sold by druggists. Depot, No. 48 Bond-st., New-York.

WANTED—To purchase, a second-hand Hoe Cylinder Printing Press, 32 by 46 inches inside chase. Address, stating price, terms, &c., PRESS, Box 4,000 Herald Office.

AGENTS WANTED in every County in the United States and Canada, to sell the GENUINE and ONLY PERFECT WASHER. Address, for terms, &c., JOHNSON'S PHILOSOPHICAL CHAIRS, 1 Union-sq.

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A GENTLEMAN who has had a large experience in the Dry Goods business, and is now engaged in a large jobbing house, desires a situation as salesman or buyer. Address, for two days, BUYER, Box 4,000 Herald Office.

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A GOOD CHANCE.—Wanted, fashionable, also country operators, cooks, chore-boys and boot-blacks, for table now letting. All clothing furnished; also one of the Empire Restaurants to go with lunch; must be a first-class cook. Call at 97 Wall-st., opposite Pier No. 14 North River.

A GOOD MAN—Of good character, wanted to attend to horses and carriage; must be sober and steady, and understand his business well; good wages to the right man. Apply at 11 Pine-st., from 9 to 10 A. M. and 4 to 5 P. M.

**A YOUNG

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HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

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